# CATECHOLAMINES

Chromatographic – Fluorimetric Determination of Free, Free+Conjugated, Total (Epinephrine + Norepinephrine) or Fractioned (Epinephrine / Norepinephrine) Catecolamines in Urine

40 tests

REF 3630

#### **INTENDED USE**

Kit for quantitative *in vitro* determination of Free, Free+ Conjugated, Total (Epinephrine + Noraepinephrine) or Fractionated (Epinephrine/noraepinephrine) cathecolamines in urine.

#### ASSAY PRINCIPLE

Catecholamines are adsorbed on an cationic buffer balanced resin. After interfering substances washing, catecholamines are fluorometrically defined by oxidation with ferricyanide and transformation into trihydroxyindoles with hydrated sodium.

#### **REAGENTS AND COLUMNS**

Kit components:	<b>REF</b> 3630
*REAGENT 1 Blue bromthymol	1 x 5 ml
*REAGENT 2 Hydrated sodium	1 x 60 ml
REAGENT 3 Phosphate buffer	2 x210 ml
REAGENT 4 Boric acid	2 x 220 ml
WARNING: before use, re-dissolve any eventual	precipitate on the
bottom of the vial, by warming in a light bain-marie.	
REAGENT 5 Phosphate buffer	1 x 60 ml
WARNING: same as Reagent 4.	
REAGENT 6 Sulphate zinc	1 x 15 ml
<b>REAGENT 7</b> Potassium ferricyanide	1 x 15 ml
REAGENT 8/A Ascorbic acid	5 vials
*REAGENT 8/B Hydrated sodium	1 x 160 ml
<b>REAGENT 9</b> Norepinephrine standard 100 mg/L	1 x 3 ml
REAGENT 10 Epinephrine standard 100 mg/L	1 x 3 ml
COLUMNS Chromatographic columns	40

(\*) Dangerous reagents are marked by an asterisk. Refer to MSDS.

STABILITY: stored at 2-8°C, sealed reagents and columns are stable up to the expiry date on the label.

# EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

<ul> <li>Spectrofluorometer</li> </ul>	or filter fluor	ometer:
Excitation: 405 nm	Emission:	495 nm
436 nm		540 nm

#### PREPARATION OF WORKING REAGENTS

#### **REAGENT 8/A**

Dissolve the contents of a vial of Reagent 8/A with 5 ml of distilled water. Shake gently until complete dissolution. STABILITY: at least 5 days at 2-8°C.

#### REAGENT 8 (8/A + 8/B)

Add 0.3 ml of dissolved Reagent 8/A to 10 ml of Reagent 8/B and mix to obtain an homogeneous solution.

# STABILITY: prepare Reagent 8 immediately before the test and use it within 20 minutes.

# **REAGENTS 9** and 10 (standard diluted epinephrine and noraepinephrine)

Dilute Reagents 9 and 10 in volumetric ratio 1:1000 with Reagent 4 (example:  $20 \ \mu$ l of Reagents 9 or 10 carried to 20 ml with Reagent 4). STABILITY: at least 5 days at 2-8°C, if protected from light. Any eventual precipitate does not interfere with the reagent performance.

#### SAMPLE

24 hour urine. Collect the 24 hour urine in a polyethylene container with 15 ml hydrochloric acid 6M (concentrated hydrochloric acid diluted 1:2 with distilled water) and adjust the pH to approximately 3. Mix, measure the volume and store at 2-8°C. Centrifuge or filter the urine before use. STABILITY: at least 3 months at 2-8°C, protected from light.

**Determination of total catecholamines** (free + conjugated): pipette 5 ml of sample into a test-tube and adjust the pH up to 0.5-0.9 with hydrochloric acid 6M. Put the test-tube into a hot bain-marie for 20 minutes. Cool under running water and proceed as for the free catecholamines test.

#### MANUAL ASSAY PROCEDURE

Wavelength:

total catecholamines (epinephrine+norepinephrine):

excitation	405 nm	Turner	110-812
emission	495 nm	Turner	110-825 (65 A)
fractionated of	catecholami	nes (epine	phrine/norepinephrine):

excitation	405 nm	Turner	110-812
	436 nm	Turner	110-916 (2A)+110-812 (47B)
emission	495 nm	Turner	110-825 (65 A)
	540 nm	Turner	110-822 (58) +
			110-826 (2A - 15)
Temperature:			room temperature
Linearity:			up to 5 mg/L
Sensitivity:			10 μg/L
Recovery:			90±5 %
C.V.:			2%

### PREPARATION OF THE SAMPLE

Pipette into a test-tube:

Urine	5 ml
Reagent 1	1 drop
Mix thoroughly and ad	d:
Reagent 2	drop by drop, mixing until the solution turns into blue-green (pH 6.5), in doubt use a ph-meter
Reagent 3	10 ml

Mix well.

#### PREPARATION OF THE COLUMN

Mix and turn the columns upside down to obtain a complete resin resuspension. Then leave the columns for a few minutes in vertical position to allow the resin to sediment again. Take the upper cap off and snap the bottom tip off. Let the liquid completely flow.

### CHROMATOGRAPHIC SEPARATION

Pour the test-tube contents into one column in several times and let it completely drain. Discard the eluate.

Wash each test-tube with 10 ml of distilled water, pour into the column and let the liquid completely drain. Discard the eluate.

## Pipette into the column:

Distilled water	10.0 ml	discard the eluate
Reagent 4	7.5 ml	collect the eluate

#### Mix the collected eluate.

WARNING: at this step, the test can be interrupted for 24 hours maximum, storing the eluate at 2-8°C into a sealed test-tube, protected from light.

## FLUOROMETRY

Label some test-tubes of 15 ml as it follows:

S: Sample, B/S: Blank Sample, N/St: Norepinephrine Standard), N/B/St (Norepinephrine Blank Standard) and, in case of fractionated catecholamines determination, E/St (Epinephrine Standard), E/B/St (Epinephrine Blank Standard)

# Pipette into the test-tubes the following volumes in ml:

	S	B/S	N/St	N/B/St	E/St	E/B/St
Eluate	1.75	1.75				
Diluted Reagent 9			1.75	1.75		
Diluted Reagent 10					1.75	1.75
Reagent 5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Reagent 6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Reagent 8		0.5		0.5		0.5

#### Shake accurately.

At regular time intervals (for example: 15 seconds; with this interval 8 samples maximum can be fluorometrically determined at a time), add and mix thoroughly after the reagent is added:

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Reagent 7	0.1	 0.1	 0.1	

Wait for exactly 2 minutes. At same time and sequence intervals used for Reagent 7 addition, add and mix accurately:

	S	B/S	N/St	N/B/St	E/St	E/B/St
Reagent 8	0.5		0.5		0.5	
Reagent 7		0.1		0.1		0.1

After 10 minutes, pour into fluorimetric cuvettes and within 20 minutes read the fluorescences of the samples, the standards and the blanks at the following wavelengths: Excitation: 405 nm, Emission: 495 nm.

For the fractionated catecholamine determination, read also at the following wavelengths: Excitation: 436 nm Emission: 540 nm.

### CALCULATION

TOTAL CATECHOLAMINES (epinephrine + norepinephrine): readings at 405-495 nm

Total catecholamines, expressed as norepinephrine  $(\mu g/100 \text{ ml}) = [(S - B/S) / (N/St - N/B/St)] \times 15$ 

Total catecholamines ( $\mu$ g/24 hour) =  $\mu$ g total catecholamines/100 ml urine x 10 x L 24 hour/ urine

FRACTIONATED CATECHOLAMINES (epinephrine + norepinephrine): Calculate the following clear fluorescences where indicated: (a) fluorescences at 405/495 nm (b) fluorescences at 436/540 nm

 $\frac{(S1 \times E2) - (S2 \times E1)}{(N1 \times E2) - (N2 \times E1)} = Y$ 

Norepinephrine ( $\mu$ g/100 ml) = 15 x Y Epinephrine ( $\mu$ g/100 ml) = 15 x [S2 - (Y x N2)] / E2  $\mu$ g/24 hour =  $\mu$ g/100 ml x 10 x L 24 hour urine

### **REFERENCE VALUES**

Total free catecholamines (epinephrine + norepinephrine): Children: 0.4 - 2.0 μg/kg/24 hours

Adults: 1 - 13  $\mu$ g/100 ml (10 - 100  $\mu$ g/24 hours) Fractionated free catecholamines (epinephrine): 10 ± 10  $\mu$ g/ 24 hours Fractionated free catecholamines (norepinephrine): 40 ± 30  $\mu$ g/ 24 hours Total catecholamines (free and conjugated): 10 - 270  $\mu$ g/ 24 hours

#### NOTES

The quantity of the supplied reagent is enough to perform the following: 40 samples with related blanks, 8 Epinephrine standards with related blanks, 8 Norepinephrine standards with related blanks.

### REFERENCES

1. T.G. Rosano, T.A. Swift et L.W. Hayes, "Clin. Chem.", 37 (10), 1854-1867 (1991)

2. E. Comoy et C. Bohuon, Clin. Chem. Acta , 30, 191-205 (1970)



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